

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1885.

No. 41.

LOCAL.

THE Northcote was at Battleford on Sunday last.

J. HANEY is in town from his quartz claim up the river.

MR. AND MRS. J. CONNOR left for Battleford by the North-West.

THE new mining scow will be launched some time next week.

FRED ROSS, of Ross Bros., left for Calgary on Thursday, for freight.

THE St. Albert bridge has been purchased by the local government.

ALEX. TAYLOR now occupies the dwelling formerly occupied by J. A. MacDougall.

MRS. CAPT. SMITH and children arrived from Calgary on Sunday per M. McCauley's team.

LEO. GAETZ, of Red Deer crossing, was in town on Friday of last week. He left on Saturday.

D. JOHNSTONE, forest ranger, occupies J. Thurston's dwelling, near the Jasper House, as an office.

REV. SISTER MARY, of the sisters of charity, died at the convent, St. Albert, on Wednesday forenoon.

HIS LORDSHIP Bishop Grandin and Rev. Pere Remas left for Ft. Pitt and Frog lake on the North-West.

THE ladies' school started last year at St. Laurent, by the Black Nuns, has been removed to Calgary.

THE crops on the Indian reserves at Bear's hill look well, and have not been injured by frost or other cause.

THE North-West was at Battleford on Tuesday last, and the Northcote was at Prince Albert on Wednesday.

BARLEY and oats are turning color in many localities, and wheat is well advanced. Potatoes are very large already.

D. MALONEY is in the field for the North-West council constituency of St. Albert. No opponents heard from up to date.

RIEL'S trial was concluded on Saturday last, 1st inst. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on September 18th.

A DINNER party was given by Commissioner Wrigley, of the H. B. Co., on board the North-West on Saturday evening last.

THE lower ferry is now running once more, and the grade up the hill to the base line on the south side has been greatly improved.

MAJOR MCGIBBON, supply officer, is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow from Calgary to wind up the military supply business here.

THOS. TAYLOR and family left on Thursday for Lac Ste Anne, Mr. Taylor having been appointed to the charge of the H. B. Co. post there.

THE trial of Big Bear and Poundmaker is set for the 13th inst. Many of the prisoners of both chiefs are being brought from Battleford to testify.

A NUMBER of Battleford Indians and some of Big Bear's relatives are circling around the Selvais settlement and Bear's hill reserve for no good end.

REV. SISTER SUPERIOR Youville, of the convent of sisters of charity at Lac la Biche, with sisters Carroll and Secord, arrived at St. Albert last week.

A BAND of about thirty horses arrived from Calgary on Tuesday, and were driven to St. Albert for sale. Snyder was the name of one of the proprietors.

THE North-West dropped down to the lower mill on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, took on lumber and left for Battleford about 2 a. m. on Sunday.

REV. ORRIN GERMAN, late Methodist missionary at Oxford house, is expected to arrive here shortly on his way to Whitefish lake, where he has been stationed by conference.

WE must apologize to our readers for being unable to furnish telegraphic despatches this week. The reason is a mystery at present, but careful enquiry will be made in regard to it.

PEOPLE at Battleford and Prince Albert are very anxious for the sitting of a claims commission to settle their rebellion losses. If their claims are not settled shortly hardship will result.

THE following telegram was received on Monday in answer to the question: "Who controls the hay within the colonization tract?" "Your telegram will be answered by mail. Have written the land agent, who will duly inform you. A. M. Burgess."

MR. FITZ COCHRANE, barrister, of Calgary, writes that he will arrive here a few days before the sitting of the court, and will be prepared to take up and carry on any cases that may be entrusted to him.

THE Globe publishes a caricature of Col. Richardson in a late issue. The Mail goes it one better by giving a view of the interior of the car containing Col. William's remains, which is altogether ghastly.

THE Montreal Witness gives a cut of Major Gagnon, formerly of Ft. Saskatchewan, now commandant of Prince Albert police post and also of the Carlton detachment, by whom Big Bear's capture was effected.

ON Sunday morning (to-morrow) the Ven. Archdeacon McDonnell will preach at All Saints. At 3 o'clock the Rev. R. Inkster will conduct divine service in Cree. People understanding Cree are especially invited.

CHIEF FACTOR J. S. Camsul, J. Wilson, M. McLeod and Chas. Christie, of the Mackenzie river H. B. Co. district, and Mrs. Capt. Smith and children, left for the Athabasca landing and the far north on Tuesday last.

C. N. DAVIDSON, of the firm of McIntyre & Davidson, watchmakers and jewellers, Calgary, arrived on Monday with a band of horses for sale. During his stay he will open out in the jewellery and time piece repairing line.

Gen Strange has communicated to the Manitoba conference of the Methodist church his appreciation of the services rendered by Rev. John McDougall, who preceded Gen. Strange to Edmonton, and accompanied his expedition to Beaver river.

THE first stage of the weekly line arrived on Tuesday evening, P. Campbell, driver, with Sgt. Gordon, of the police at Calgary, and constable Woolley, as passengers. The mail was heavy for a weekly. The change meets with universal approval and satisfaction.

THE scouts are having trouble in Calgary over the disposal of their horses. When they enlisted it was understood that at the end of their service the government would purchase the horses from them at a fair price. Now it appears they decline doing this, and the scouts naturally kick.

SIR JOHN lately stated in the house that the grant of \$10,000 for police barracks in the North-West was to be expended in enlarging and improving those at Ft. MacLeod, Prince Albert and Edmonton. Sir John evidently imagines that the police barracks in this part of the country are where they ought to be.

THE Calgary Herald enters an emphatic protest against the lax administration of the prohibitory law at Calgary. It asserts that the amount of money squandered there for liquor is the destruction of legitimate business. We at Edmonton have not the same cause for complaint on this score that we had a year ago.

CONSTABLE Mewhort's term of service in the police has expired and he will leave Ft. Saskatchewan for Regina to receive his discharge shortly, as according to new regulations discharges can only be given at headquarters. His place as blacksmith at the fort will be filled by constable Woolly, lately from Calgary.

CAPT. DES GEORGES, of the 65th, who commanded the St. Albert rifles at Lac la Biche, on his arrival in Montreal was asked to subscribe to a Riel defence fund. He asked in return if he was expected to declare that the 65th were wrong in going to the front, and said that Riel would swing if set at liberty among the people he had deceived.

COL. QUIMER has explained to the Minister of Militia in regard to the religious outrage committed by him upon certain men of the force under his command at Edmonton: "Conway, the private referred to, enlisted as a Catholic; he, for the first time, and just to cause mischief, pretended, on the occasion in question, to be a Protestant. However, he was punished not for having refused to attend Catholic service, but for having incited his comrades to mutiny, and having used insulting language to his captain." The BULLETIN in which this case first appeared, did not charge that any religious outrage was committed by private Conway being sentenced to the guardroom for eight days. The outrage was that three men who enlisted in the 65th as Protestants, one of them named Cawthorne, were confined in the bastion with Conway for 24 hours for refusing to attend church, while four others were compelled to do extra guard for the same reason. If Conway was a Roman Catholic all the more credit to him that he would not see his comrades of a different faith bulldozed without a word in their behalf.

THE past week or two has been the most magnificent weather for crops that heart could desire. Hot but not withering days, cool nights and frequent slight showers. The best possible weather for ripening. The showers, however, make it unpleasant for haymaking, which chiefly occupies the attention of the farming community just now.

AT St. Albert, on Tuesday last, Joseph Grey, father-in-law of Mr. Samuel Cunningham, aged 78, and Mrs. Beaudry, mother of Narcisse Beaudry, trader, of St. Albert, of about equal age, were married. Mr. Grey is a grandfather and Mrs. Grey a great-grandmother. The usual feasting and dancing ensued and was kept up until Wednesday morning.

REPORTED that the new North-West stipendiary, who will probably have jurisdiction at Edmonton and Calgary, is Jeremiah Travis, of St. John, New Brunswick, a member of a wealthy and influential U. E. Loyalist family of that province. It is quite a relief to have a government official appointed in the North West who does not come from Ontario or Quebec.

UPON the appointment of Mr. Travis as stipendiary magistrate, Judge Robeau was given the privilege of taking the remaining portion of the Saskatchewan judicial district, comprising Battleford and Prince Albert, or the new district of Edmonton and Calgary, with residence at the latter place. He preferred remaining at Battleford to going to Calgary, but would have taken the new district had residence at the metropolis of the North-West, to wit, Edmonton, been allowed.

THE North-West is expected to make one more trip from Grand Rapids to Edmonton. The Northcote is not likely to be back, as she will be employed in transferring government stores from telegraph coulee, above the Elbow of the North Branch, to Battleford. The supplies are what were left at Clarke's Crossing, on the South Branch, by Middleton, and have been teamed across to the North Branch. Battleford is to be the supply depot for the district of Saskatchewan.

FREIGHTERS say the Athabasca road has been greatly improved by the H. B. Co. gang of roadmakers under Mr. Brereton. The country along the road which formerly was chiefly woods is being gradually cleared by fires. It is now overgrown with the most magnificent growth of pea vine and vetches that can be imagined. There are splendid locations for stock farms along the whole road, but the early frosts would likely interfere with grain, or at least with wheat growth.

JAS. HUTTON, J. Dandy and Moody arrived from Calgary on Wednesday. Mr. Hutton was a member of Deane's survey party which surveyed the Edmonton settlement in '82. Messrs. Moody and Dandy were formerly members of the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan. They say that the Regina and Long lake railway is pointing Edmontonwards at the rate of half a mile a day. J. Murphy, formerly a resident of Edmonton, has a grading contract on it, and has a number of teams employed.

JIM CAMPBELL, formerly a resident of Edmonton, has been nearly getting into trouble in the MacLeod region. It will be remembered that for some time before the gentleman left this locality he drove a trade in beef which prospered fairly well, and as it turned out was exceedingly profitable. As he owned no cattle, purchased none, and had no money wherewith to purchase if he had so desired, the method of his procuring beef for sale was a mystery, which was solved several weeks after his departure for the sunny south, on the snow going away, by the discovery of the hides of the cattle killed, near his shanty, having upon them the brands of the owners of numerous missing animals whose loss had never before been accounted for. For some reason or other, probably because nothing could be made out of him, he was not followed, and he took up his old occupation of bronze butter in the neighborhood of Calgary unmolested. As this was a rather slow way to wealth, he, in company with a kindred spirit named Quinn, started a cattle ranche on lines similar to the style of butcher business which he conducted at Edmonton. The plan of operations was to build a shanty and corral in a retired spot in the Porcupine hills, and as opportunity offered run off calves from other bands, stray cattle without brands, and finally stray cattle with brands. This latter, however, let the business out, and when some cattle were found by the manager of the Oxley ranche with the brand Q. C. (Quinn & Campbell) over the O. X. of the Oxley ranche, Messrs. Q. & C., together with the detective employed by the South-Western stock association, skipped for Montana, where, no doubt, they will lead different lives, or they won't live at all.

THERE seems to be a very general impression that although Riel has been sentenced to death he will not suffer the extreme penalty. It certainly does appear that if their client was really upon his trial for his life Riel's counsel made a very poor fight, considering their opportunities. It is more than likely they were given to understand that they did not need to make a fuss; that as soon as matters quieted down a little their man would be all right. THE BULLETIN does not put up any money on this idea, however.

FEW people are aware of the importance to Edmonton of its having been made the H. B. Co. base of supplies for the northern districts of Athabasca and Mackenzie river instead of Carlton. Although Edmonton was the point best situated geographically for the purpose, for some unexplained reason the Carlton route has been used up to the present year. Now, however, the change has definitely been made. Fully 200 tons of freight have already been landed from the steamers for these northern districts which at current rates will cause about \$12,000 to pass from the pockets of the Hudson's Bay company into those of the farmers and freighters of this settlement, in consideration of their transporting it to the Athabasca landing. This is only a beginning, and as the northern trade is developed by the additional steamer to be built next winter, Edmonton will benefit in proportion. Edmonton will yet be the St. Paul of Canada while Winnipeg is its Chicago.

THE defence of Khartoum is far outvalued by the defence of Kassala, an Egyptian fortress on the border between the Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia. It was besieged by the Mahdi's forces at the same time as Khartoum, and has been reported taken several times. At last accounts the garrison had defeated the Mahdi's men with heavy loss. The new British ministry offered the Abyssinian king £100,000 sterling to relieve the garrison, but the offer was not finally accepted. The Italians are now said to have undertaken its relief from Massowah, on the Red sea coast. The task of helping the Mahommedans in the cheerful occupation of slaughtering each other is, no doubt, very acceptable to Christian nations.

Gunner Mahlon, of B Battery, was killed by an accidental discharge of a rifle at Battleford on July 5th. The bullet entered his neck, causing instant death.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

STRAYED from Clover Bar Flat some time ago a red heifer with white head and legs, branded on right ham, "B & E." Anyone giving information which will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. BOAG & EDMUNDSON.

NOTICE.—Tenders are hereby requested up to noon of Thursday, August 13th for the construction of a bridge across a creek on the St. Albert road north of R. Logan's house. Particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. R. LOGAN.

SASKATCHEWAN CITY.

JULES CHAVE
Begg to inform the public that he has opened up a
GENERAL BLACKSMITH SHOP
And is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Horse-Shoeing and repairing guns specialties.
Locks and rings made to order. All kinds of machinery repaired with neatness and despatch.

JULES CHAVE.

WATCHMAKING.

C. N. DAVIDSON,
Of the firm of McIntyre & Davidson, Portage la Prairie and Calgary, will be found at the

JASPER HOTEL

For a few weeks, where he

WILL REPAIR WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, AUGUST 8, 1885.

At one time there was a hope that the new British ministry might be able to play the old peace with honor racket of the Earl of Beaconsfield, on the Afghan question, but the prospect is becoming smaller and beautifully less. The British people and the present ministry wanted fight and they are likely to have the opportunity—if they don't back down.

The action of parliament in making land grants to the volunteers who have been engaged in active service in the North-West is most commendable. The sacrifices made and the hardships endured by the men were ill paid by 50 cts a day, with rations of stewed horse and bullet proof biscuit. The grant of land will show them that their services have been appreciated and give them an interest in the region for the possession of which they fought. It is to be hoped that the grant will not be so hedged about with restrictions as to be made of no practical value to the men. While all ranks receive a grant of land, the treatment of wounded privates and their surviving relatives is negligently, not to say shameful, in the extreme. That any man entirely disabled should be asked to accept \$180 a year as a recompense for the loss suffered by him is too bad, and yet this is the best that parliament will do, no matter what prospects he may have sacrificed or what suffering he may have endured. A widow of a private gets the magnificent sum of 18 cents a day, or \$66 a year to replace her loss, and \$60 a year for each child, while a mother or sister dependent on a son and brother gets only half a widow's pittance. Surely such a pension list must have been passed in haste, without due consideration. Surely it is not the intention of the country, which has thousands to spend in fancy balls and sports and keeping up a show of royalty, to insult its heroes, those who suffered for its sake losses which no amount of money can ever replace, with such miserable doles. To double or treble these pension rates would not be generous, it would be scarcely justice.

A new crime has been discovered—a crime so foul, so horrible, that no name has yet been found to express its gratuitous hellishness—which ink and paper refuse to describe; that would put Sodom and Gomorrah to the blush; that Babylon did not know and Rome was not guilty of; that transcends in villainy the most hideous imaginings of the Arabian nights. It has not been brought to light in some distant corner of the world, in Siberia or Madagascar, or Borneo, or Central Africa. It is not committed by the unspeakable Turk, the unnatural Chinaman, or the Mormon alike blaspheming God and defying man. Horrid things have been done in these countries and amongst those peoples which make the soul shudder and stand aghast at their inhuman devilry, but it was left for the blue-blooded aristocrats and muddy-blooded plutocrats of the greatest city in the world, the capital of the most christian and most civilized empire on earth, living within the sound of the bells of St. Paul's, and almost within hearing of Spurgeon's voice, in the midst of bible depositories and tract distributaries, to more than realize the most horrid ideal of ogres, dragons, vampires, that even human fancy bred. To institute a crime and a traffic in that crime, that is to slavery as slavery is to freedom, or as the lower is to the upper world; a crime whose incentive is the destruction of the souls of the young children of fellow countrymen, and it is in this—not in the soul, but in the destruction of the soul—that the traffic is carried on, that sales and purchases are made. That such things are made men doubt the existence, not of a hell, but of a God, for if there is a God there must be a hell. The crime is of riches, power and wickedness against poverty, weakness and innocence, and its most awful feature is that in free and enlightened and merry England there are thousands of men guilty themselves who can see no harm in it. The streets of London, brutal Rome ran blood for less, Babylon was desolated and Sodom swallowed up for no more. If the aristocrats of France were half as guilty, Robespierre, of the guillotine, was the friend of humanity. O for a second Cromwell to teach to English wealth the lesson he taught so well to English royalty not half as foul, so that men claiming to be Englishmen claiming to be British, or acknowledging allegiance to Britain, may hold up their heads as not disgraced in the eyes even of idolaters and cannibals; that the vengeance of God may be averted from an empire and a race the height of whose civilization produced such a monstrous birth.

MORE HAY.

A reason that has sometimes been brought forward in favor of the hay tax levied by the federal government in the North-West, is that it is intended as a protection, or to give an advantage, to the small stock owner in the ranche country. The argument is that as parties requiring a large amount of hay, such as a large cattle company, have to pay a heavier tax than parties requiring a smaller quantity, the advantage is on the side of the small owner. Against this argument, however, it must be remembered that in the ranche country neither large nor small stockowners calculate to put up hay. The peculiar advantage of that country is that they do not require to. A hay tax in a country where hay is scarcely required seems an absurdity. As between the large leaseholders and the small stockmen, the difference is that while the leaseholder in all probability has more than enough hay for his own requirements upon his own leasehold he would not in any case have dues to pay, while the owner of a small band of cattle and only a half section of land would almost certainly have to pay dues, whether large or small, on all the hay he required, as he would have to look for it on government land, and this applies with equal force to homesteaders throughout the North-West.

The real reason for this tax must be sought elsewhere, for it must be supposed that there is a reason for it, whether it be good or bad, adequate or inadequate. In the first place by no process of reasoning can it be made to appear that the payment of the tax is a direct benefit to the person called upon to pay it. The hay that he requires simply costs him the amount of the tax more per ton than it otherwise would, and he has the trouble of running to the land office and the chance of being humbugged between the government, the colonization society, other homesteaders or squatters and other men requiring hay, fitted out with a shotgun and bull dog as an offset to his government permit, besides. It is true that the government revenues benefit by the amount of the tax collected, but it is scarcely possible that it is imposed merely for the sake of the revenue derived—that the same government which spends three or four hundred thousand dollars annually in inducing settlers to come to the country would throw such a stumbling block in their way immediately on their arrival for the sake of the mere paltry revenue derived. This would be too senseless for even our minister of the interior or his able deputy.

It is just possible that the tax was imposed not as a check upon, but at the instigation of these same leaseholders. We know that certain exceptional customs regulations were once made in their favor against their smaller rivals in the stock business. We know with what impunity their agreements as to the stocking of their leaseholds have been violated and monstrous as it would appear it is not too much to suppose that this iniquitous hay tax has been imposed as a burden upon nine tenths of the North-West settlers for their benefit and at their instigation. While it is a very common idea that stock raising in a winter range country is all clear profit, and that it is impossible for hay fed cattle to compete in the market with those from the ranches, the idea is erroneous to a very great extent. For many reasons a band of cattle of from 50 to 250 head can be handled quite as profitably, taking one year with another, in other parts of the North-West where summer pasture and hay is plentiful as in the ranche country. There is an immense region extending from the Lone Pine, on the Bow river trail, to the Athabasca landing, over 200 miles, and from the Rocky mountain fort to Battleford, 400 miles, throughout the length and breadth of which the most excellent opportunities for stock-raising on such a scale as this exists, where hundreds of millions of tons of hay go to waste every year, where pasturage such as no inhabitant of eastern Canada ever dreamed of exists, where shelter and water are abundant, where without a plow being put in the ground five times as many cattle can be raised safely and profitably than ever the short grass of the southwestern ranges will support. It is well known that it has been the dream of the leaseholders to control the cattle industry of

the North-West. Is it too much to suppose that they, knowing the favorable conditions for stockraising in the region alluded to, and the great competition its development as a stock region would subject them to have used their influence to prohibit stock raising outside of farming throughout its whole extent? This supposition may at first sight appear far fetched, but it will be observed that it is against such an industry the regulation would chiefly operate. The small farmer who raises grain and has only a few head of cattle gets off with a tax of ten cents a ton. If he has more cattle he pays 25 cts., while for from 30 to 50 head he would have to pay a dollar a ton, which, of course, amounts to a prohibition of raising cattle for beef. The greater part of the region referred to is a first-class agricultural country, and it may be said that the government has no desire to see it taken up with cattle ranches, but its distance from the eastern market is so great as to preclude the possibility of raising grain within it for export until a Hudson's Bay line is built, which is yet in the misty future, agricultural settlements must necessarily be slow, and there is no reason why between the present and the time when the country shall be filled up by an agricultural population, that the grass and hay now growing upon it should not be transferred into millions of substantial wealth. But as long as this or any other hay tax stands in the way that can never be.

A government is supposed to aid in the development of a country, but our government views matters in a different light, and declares by its actions in this matter as in many others, that its business is to throw every hindrance possible in the way of that development. Time was when people in the North-West looked to Ottawa for favors, now they would be pleased beyond measure to be accorded simply rights—at least the right to make a living as best they could in this not too spontaneous country.

In proposing in the house a tax of \$50 per head upon Chinamen coming into Canada, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, secretary of state and chief of the Chinese commission, said: "It could not be denied that the Chinamen were a better instrument than Europeans in the hands of a builder, especially on great works involving millions of expenditure." How the hon. gentleman arrived at this conclusion is difficult to see. Certainly not from the experience of the C. P. R., of which 2,000 miles have been completed by white labor in the same time it has required unlimited Chinese labor to complete less than 200 miles. Another assertion of the hon. gentleman is very significant. He said: "He believed that the peace of British Columbia would be threatened unless some restrictive legislation were passed by parliament." That is, a measure which he did not approve of has been passed merely to keep British Columbia people quiet. We can easily see now where Riel got his lessons on rebellion.

It is probably news to most people here that Dunsmuir, the companion of Gabriel Dumont in Montana, was appointed a farm instructor by the government after his return from Montana with Riel last summer, that Jas. Iabister, another Riel delegate, was offered a similar position, but refused it, and Louis Schmidt, who was one of Riel's old Manitoba council, was appointed assistant land agent at Prince Albert. The government policy evidently was not to quiet the halfbreeds and other settlers by removing their grievances, but to buy up the more prominent ones. Who knows but Riel was included in the list of those eligible for North-West offices at the hands of the government, whose organs cry for the blood of any man who recognized Riel when he was engaged in legitimate agitation?

A WEEK or two ago the Winnipeg Times and Toronto Mail were howling for gore, not so much for that of the captured rebels as for that of white men who had spoken out on the actions of the government in the North-West. At the same time they deprecated the payment of the claims of loyal white settlers on the ground that many fraudulent claims would be presented. Now they are harping on the string of assistance to the families of the rebels left destitute by the rebellion. This is very proper on the grounds of humanity, but the claims of the loyal settlers rest not on the grounds of humanity, but of justice, and it is this principle that the Times and Mail "can't abide."

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON.

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES
HARDWARE AND

CLOTHING,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

THE DISARMING BILL.

The following is the disarmament clause of the act concerning the administration of justice in the North-West.

Every person who, in the North-West Territories,

Without permission in writing of the lieutenant-governor, or of a commissioner appointed by him to give such permission, has in his possession or sells, exchanges, trades, barter or gives to, or with any person, any improved arm or ammunition; or

Having such possession, sells, exchanges, trades, barter or gives any such arm or ammunition to any person not lawfully authorized to possess the same,

Shall, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both.

In this section, the expression, "improved arm" means and includes all arms except smooth bore shot guns; the expression "ammunition" means fixed ammunition and ball cartridge.

All arms and ammunition which are in the possession of any person, or which are sold, exchanged, traded, bartered or given to or with any person in violation of this section, shall be forfeited to the crown, and may be seized by any constable or other peace officer; and any justice of the peace may issue a search warrant to search for and seize the same as in the case of stolen goods.

The act comes into force in any district of the territories on proclamation of the lieutenant-governor.

N. W. C. ELECTION.

The long expected North-West council elections are now on the boards. The nomination for this district, and doubtless for all, is to be on September 1st., which, according to the old regulations, will bring the election on September 15th. What was formerly the Edmonton district has been divided into two, Edmonton and St. Albert, and will accordingly return two representatives. The old Prince Albert or Lorne district will also, in all probability, be divided to return two members. If the same process is gone through in all parts of the country the people will have no cause to complain of insufficient representation at the council board, while the expense of the session will be largely increased. To what influence this district is indebted for its extra amount of representation is unknown at present. Having been used so long to scant justice we are hardly prepared for generosity such as this. The division may have been made with a view to satisfying the claims of as many aspirants to office as possible. But it is to be feared with the increase of positions there will be a proportionate increase in the number of aspirants.

The officials employed in an election are the returning-officer, appointed by the lieutenant-governor who appoints an assistant called an election clerk. He makes subdivisions of the district, and for each of these appoints an enumerator to compile a voters' list. The returning-officer also appoints deputy returning officers, one for each subdivision, to take the votes cast, and each deputy appoints a poll clerk. The returning-officer, if an elector of the district, has only a casting vote, or if he is not an elector, the election clerk, who must be an elector of the district, has the casting vote, but neither have a common vote. Deputy returning-officers and poll clerks may vote.

Notices of the election must be posted eight days before the nomination. Nominations must be made in writing, according to a form provided, and be signed and affirmed by at least four electors. They must be handed to the returning-officer before 2 o'clock on the afternoon of nomination day. Immediately after nomination, if an election is necessary, the returning officer subdivides the electoral district into polling divisions, appoints enumerators to make up the voters' lists and posts election notices, giving the date and place of voting and the names of the candidates. A person whose name is not on the voters' list may vote on taking the oath prescribed, while a person whose name is on the list must also take the oath before voting if required to do so. Votes are taken from nine o'clock until 5. Persons qualified to vote are the bona fide male residents and householders of adult age, not being aliens or unenfranchised Indians, within the electoral district, and shall have respectively resided in such electoral district for at least twelve months immediately preceding the issue of the writ. Any person entitled to vote may be elected.

An election may be contested by a petition setting forth the grounds of complaint, accompanied by a fee of ten dollars and filed with the lieutenant-governor within two months of the receipt of the return of the election. The petitioner must within ten days of the receipt of his petition deposit with the clerk of the council \$500 as security for the costs of the trial of the petition. The case then comes before the judge of the district court, to be tried and adjudged as to who shall

seem equitable. There is no appeal from his decision.

The territories are advancing in crime, if in nothing else. On July 7th a man named Casey, proprietor of the Lansdown hotel, Medicine Hat, was shot by a man named Hall in a quarrel, and died next morning. Hall got across the line. On July 15th the outgoing Battleford mail was robbed and the robbers have not been captured. About the same date a shooting affray took place between two cowboys on the Walrond ranche, near McLeod. The names were Thompson and Charlie Wright. Thompson was wounded in the shoulder and Wright skipped across the line. On the 25th of July one McKeever was shot by Indians while proceeding down the South Branch in a skiff, and may die from the effects. The Indians have not been captured. Still more recently two cattle thieves who had been months, if not years in the business, upon discovery got across the line from their ranche in the Porcupine hills. The North-West Territories cover a great deal of ground, and although these crimes have occurred within a short space of time that does not prove that the territories generally are the abode of lawlessness. The peculiar thing in all the cases is that none of the perpetrators of the crimes from murder down to cattle stealing have been captured. This is the worst feature of the matter and requires explanation. Such things used not to occur, or if they did the perpetrators were punished.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

FOUND.—A Bay Horse with black points. Owner can have the same by applying to the undersigned, proving property and paying expenses. JAS. McKERNAN.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in April last, a last winter's calf, black, with small white spots. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away. J. NORRIS, sr.

LEGAL NOTICE.—The undersigned intends to be present at the next sittings of the district court at Edmonton, and will be happy to attend to any professional business. FITZ. COCHRANE, barrister, Calgary.

\$5.00 REWARD.—Followed a team with colt and wagon on the St. Albert road, my black brood mare, 12 hands high, long tail, white face and feet. Anyone returning to the undersigned will receive the above reward. DONALD ROSS, Edmonton Hotel.

STRAYED from Edmonton in December last, a Roan Mare about six years old, branded diamond G on the hip. Supposed to be on Stonev plain. Any person leaving her at McCauley's livery stable, or with the subscriber, will receive \$10 reward. W. WALKER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pee, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on May 8th, a Brown Pony, white strip in face, deep chested, brand on left hip, J.M., was last seen in the vicinity of St. Albert. Any one bringing him to the Methodist Mission house, Edmonton will receive \$5 reward. JOHN H. HOWARD.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT, Edmonton division.—The adjourned sittings of the above court will be held in the school-house, Edmonton, on Wednesday the 19th of August, commencing at 10 a.m. L. J. MUNRO, Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.—Rev. C. Scollen, having of his own free will severed his connection with the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert, the undersigned for "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de St. Albert," informs the public that the said corporation will not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by the said C. Scollen. H. LEDUC, O.M.I., Procurator.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Friday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Tuesday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Tuesday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Friday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Tuesday. Passage \$25; 100 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

NORRIS & CAREY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

EDMONTON.

Reg to inform their customers that they

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

LARGE STOCK

Of General Merchandise.

MORE TO ARRIVE

In a few days, which will be sold at

BOTTOM FIGURES, FOR CASH ONLY.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

(They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Co., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the traveling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

DR. LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.

FURNITURE.—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. ST. JEAN.

ROSS BROS., Tinmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc. Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned. Satisfaction guaranteed every time. McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, Opposite Post Office, CALGARY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Shipments of wool from Calgary have commenced.

Pittsburg bituminous coal is now delivered in Winnipeg at \$7 a ton.

The Regina and Long lake railway is to be completed in September.

The Macleod Gazette now appears with lengthy telegraph despatches.

A North-West council election boom has been started in Moosomin, Assa.

Gen. Grant is to be buried in Central Park, N. Y., and to have a national monument.

El Mahdi and Olivier Pain, both reported dead, are now reported all alive and kicking.

On a recount the Scott act has been declared carried in the county of Elgin, Ont., by majority of thirteen.

A Texas cattle firm has offered the service of 100 cowboys to the Russian government, in case of war with Britain.

Gold quartz ledges have been discovered at the Big Bend of the Columbia, and there is likely to be an excitement in that region.

It is to be deeply regretted that several of the school districts lately organized in Assiniboia have already gone into the debenture business.

Town lots in Lethbridge, the terminus of the North-West coal and navigation company's line, are now advertised in the Macleod Gazette.

The Scott act has been defeated in the county of Haldimand, Ont., by a majority of 398, and carried in that of Ontario by a majority of 1,379.

One thousand people have arrived from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, this season, in Manitoba. They were mostly laborers and are employed on the C. P. R.

The Regina Leader says that grading on the Regina and Long lake railway is completed from Regina to Boggy creek, 12 miles, and the sub-contracts are let as far as the Qu'Appelle valley.

The man Connors hanged lately at Regina for murder was not an Italian, as his name would indicate, but of Hebrew race. He feigned insanity at the last moment and made no confession, nor acknowledged any religious authority.

The outgoing mail from Battleford was robbed on July 15th, at a camp near Eagle creek. While the carrier was asleep the bags were taken out of the wagon, cut open and some of the contents taken. It is supposed that two persons were engaged in the work.

The Calgary Herald records the fact that at the dinner given to the scouts in Calgary the names of lieutenant-governor Dewdney and General Middleton were hissed on being mentioned. Public opinion in Calgary does not seem to be backward in coming forward to express itself.

The Prince Albert Colonization Company has entered a case by petition of right against the Canadian government to recover \$20,000 which they paid for land in the vicinity of Batoche, and which they were never able to enter into possession of, as part of it was occupied by half breed settlers.

A land grant of 6,400 acres a mile has been made by the federal government to the North-West central railroad which is to run from Brandon to Ft. Ellice. The new company assumes the indebtedness of the old Souris and Rocky Mountain company incurred in grading a line from Melbourne to Rapid city.

George McKeever, on the way from British Columbia to Prince Albert, was going down the South Branch in a small boat, alone. On the 23rd of July, as he was taking dinner on an island about forty miles above Saskatchewan landing he was fired upon by a party of Indians, who appeared to be moving south. One shot went into his abdomen. He got into his boat and dropped down to the landing, where he arrived on the 24th. His recovery is doubtful.

The talented editor of the Regina Leader has dipped into sermonizing as well as poetry and ordinary prose. He winds up a half column sermon in the issue of July 23rd as follows: "When the command is clear never flinch, blench at no danger, at no opposition, when duty is plain, and though the task may seem fraught with trouble, or even death, take it by the tail, and the fates will fight for you and God shed on your endeavors his selectest blessing."

Calgary Herald, July 29: The C. P. R. land agency at Calgary has been closed. Calgary is to erect a town hall and police station. Major Steele is to be presented with a \$200 diamond ring by the citizens of Calgary. Geo. B. Elliott, formerly editor of the Calgary Nor' Wester, goes to Toronto to take a position on the Mail. T. C. Power & Bro., of Maple Creek, are going into business at Calgary. The mayor has resolved to put down the whiskey business, which has had full swing lately. A new saw mill is to be erected at Cochrane by the Big hill lumber company. The British American ranche clipped 50,000 pounds of wool this season, worth 14 cents a pound in Calgary. Beaudoin & Clark are erecting a music hall in rear of their saloon.

A Winnipeg man named William Multhrup fell from the new C. P. R. bridge over Stoney creek, in the Selkirk range, 298 feet high, on July 25th. He is dead.

A fatal accident occurred in Prince & Co's saw mill, Battleford, on July 11th. A scantling which flew from the circular saw struck Alphonse Foret in the forehead, breaking the bone and causing him to become unconscious. He died next day. The same timber first struck Malcolm Young, but only inflicted a flesh wound in the side of his face.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press correspondent deals with Gen. Middleton as follows: "That the success at Batoche (the capture of Riel included) was due either to his foresight or skill is utterly untrue. He claims now that he was unwilling to risk the lives of volunteer soldiers. At the time he averred he could not trust undisciplined troops to charge, and to prove that he feared to depend upon their courage put them for days to the hardest possible test of nerve—standing up and even retreating under a fire which they were unable to return with any degree of effect. He was non-plussed for three days, and at the end of that time these volunteers and their personal commanders disregarded his indecision and won the victory they could have gained before with less loss. What I say now, every correspondent on the expedition wrote after Batoche; but either for reasons of person or policy their letters were changed at the home offices, and the just strictures either tempered or omitted altogether. Petulant to the verge of overbearing insolence (for even a major general can be insolent), variable as a weathercock and obstinate as a Scotch boatwain, he alienated the regard of men who had seen as much service as he, and never gained that of those who only needed experience to make admirable officers. In his troops Gen. Middleton was especially blessed. To a high degree of courage they added coolness, far better discipline than was to have been expected, dash when opportunity was given them, and illimitable patience under hardships and un-called for delays."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, August 7th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	83	70
Sunday,	86	47
Monday,	83	65
Tuesday,	71	48
Wednesday,	73	44
Thursday,	74	45
Friday,	70	37

Barometer falling, 27.455

\$55 WILL BUY A LIGHT WAGON.—Apply to JAS. KELLY, Sturgeon River.

NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,
P. V. GAUVREAU,
A. D. L.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds. Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,
473, Main street,
Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 184.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A. Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26 at 3 p.m.; Clover Bar, June 21, July 5, 12 at 2.30 p.m.; Belmont, June 28, July 12, 26 at 2.30 p.m.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES

INDEBTED

TO THE FIRM OF

J. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

ARE REQUESTED TO

SETTLE UP FORTHWITH.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emption to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

Yours,
FRANK OLIVER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT,

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL

COY. GROWERS OF Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.
WABA NURSERIES,
Amprior, Ont.
The most northern nursery in Canada.

ALBERTA FIELD FORCE.

SUPPLY OFFICE, EDMONTON,
18th June, 1885.

FROM THIS DATE

No orders for the requirements of the Force for supplies will be recognized unless the same are on printed forms and signed by the Transport and Supply Officer.

H. HAMILTON,
Capt., S. & T. Officer.